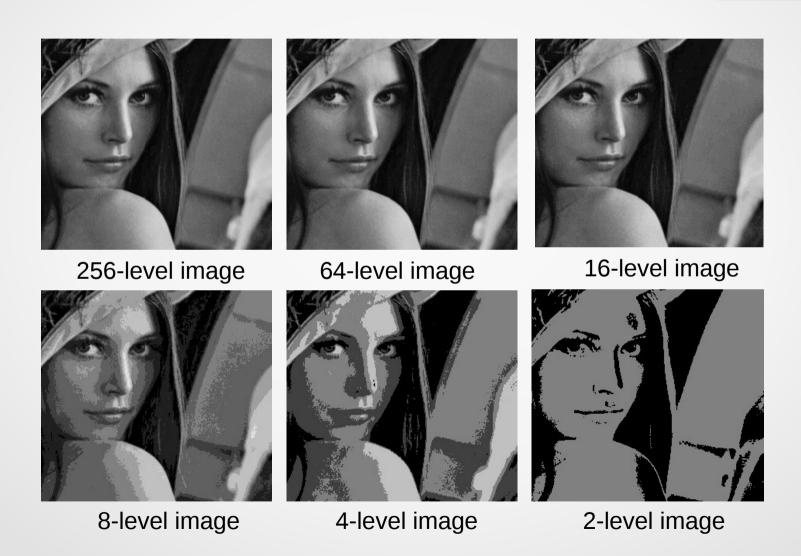
DIP Chap2 & Scientific Writing

- Some of the researches of DIP Chap2
- The course Presentation Techniques & Scientific Writing
- Work arrangement in latter period

Digital Image Fundamentals

- Vary the number of intensity levels
- Addition of noisy images
- Image rotation & intensity interpolation
- Image registration

Vary the number of intensity levels



Addition of noisy images



$$g(x,y)=f(x,y)+\eta(x,y)$$

$$\bar{g}(x,y) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=1}^{K} g_i(x,y)$$

$$\sigma_{\bar{g}(x,y)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \sigma_{\eta(x,y)}$$





Image rotation & intensity interpolation

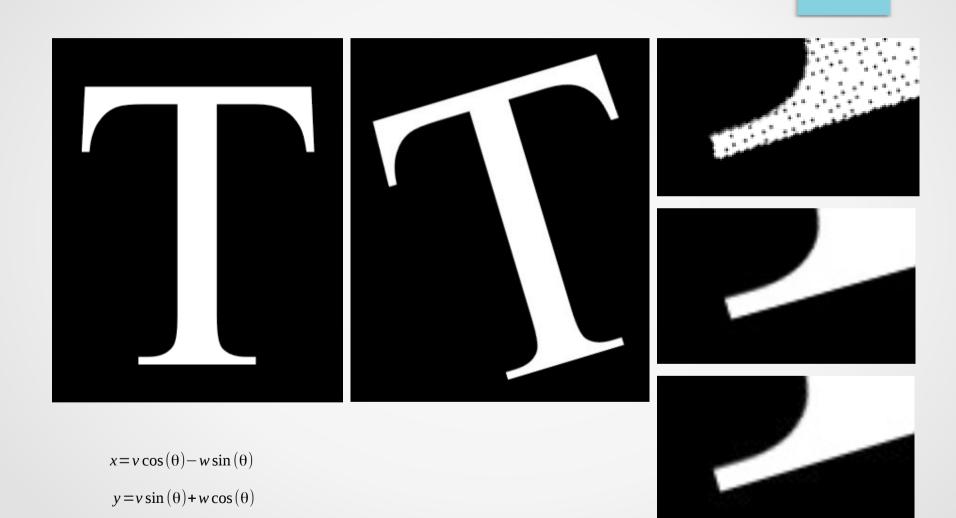
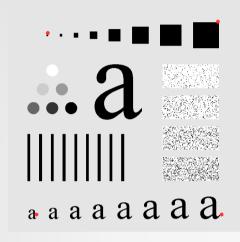
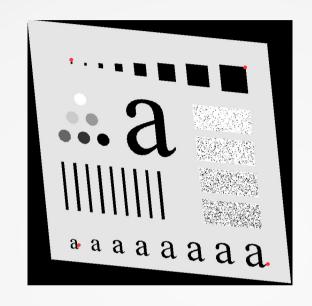
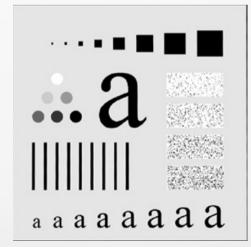


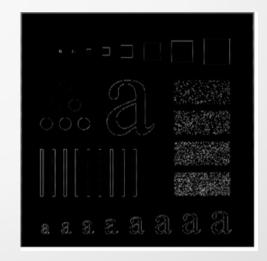
Image registration





 $x=c_1v+c_2w+c_3vw+c_4$ $y=c_5v+c_6w+c_7vw+c_8$





Presentation Techniques & Scientific Writing

- Introduction in presenting science
- Rules on how to write
- Guidelines on how to edit
- Peer-review process

Dr. Annette Ladstätter-Weißenmayer

Chemistry and Physics of the Atmosphere



1982 – 89: Studies of Chemistry, at University of Mainz, Germany, Diploma Thesis in Atmospheric Chemistry, Max Planck Institute for Chemistry, Department of Airchemistry in Mainz, Germany (Thesis Title: Providing of reference spectra of stratosoheric trace gases in UV/VIS wavelenght region 1993: Ph.D. Max-Planck Institute for Chemistry, Department of Airchemistry in Mainz, Germany, (Thesis Title: Spectroscopic analysis of nitrogen compounds using the DOAS system) since 1993: Post doc, Institute of Environmental Physics and Remote Sensing, University Bremen, Germany, with Prof. Dr. John P. Burrows 1998 – now: "Habilitation" in Physics, Institute of Environmental Physics and Remote Sensing, University Bremen, Germany, with Prof. Dr. John P. Burrows

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Research Interests

Environmental Analytical Chemistry

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics

Analysis of satellite based GOME (Global Ozone Monitoring Experiment) data with respect to tropical tropospheric O 3 and pollution events

Writing & reading

"To understand why we write we must understand why we read.

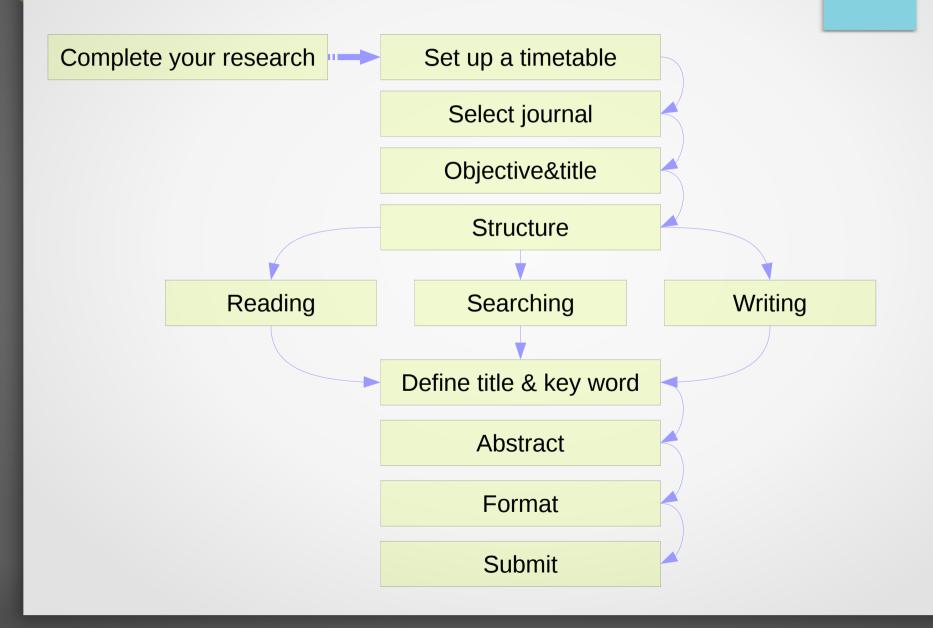
The writer who understands why people read will understand how to write."

(Martin, 2005)

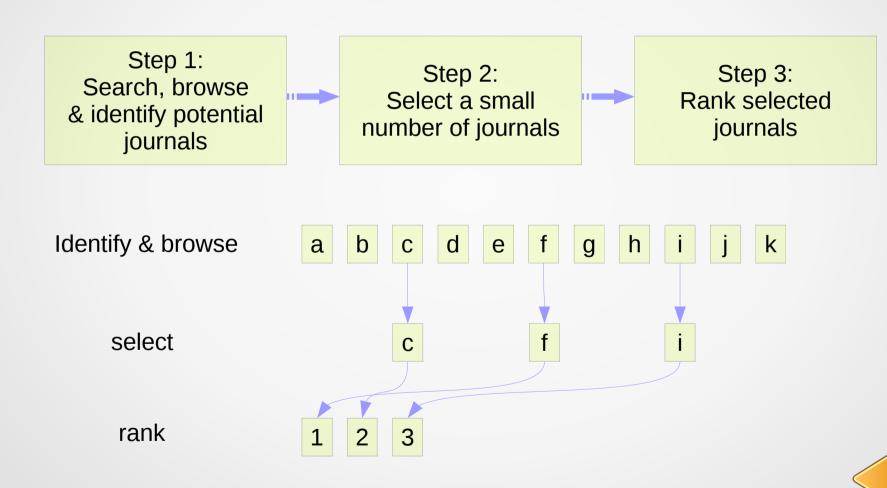
Basic writing rules

- Plan for writing daily
- Draft & review thoughts before writing
- Brevity
- Read other papers
- logic & clarity
- organize around key sentences
- structure your paper
- clean & attractive presentation

How to prepare for a presentation?



How to select a journal



Objective & title

- Start with an explicit statement or use bullets
- Objectives should have a clear focus
 - rather narrow than broad
 - better answer 1 question well than 3 superfically
- Write objectives in one separate paragraph

Structural elements

Title

Subtitle&cataloge

Key words

Abstract

Introduction

Methods

Results

Discussion

Conclusion

Acknowledgement

References

Appendix

Figures

Tables

Author state



Title

Most frequently read part of a paper!

Title should be:

- Short
- informative
- include subject of your study (= main keyword)
- should tell what the paper is about

Key words

- identify 5-10 words that help to characterize your paper content
- use synonyms
- avoid duplication with title
- test your keywords in a keyword search/database

Abstract

- write abstract as last part of the paper
- summarize each section of your paper in 1-3 sentences below the following five headings:
 - Introduction
 - Methods
 - Results
 - Discussion
 - Conclusions
- remove headings & restructure into one paragraph



Introduction

- Background what is the problem?
- Motivation why is it important?
- State-of-the-art what has been done before?
- Knowledge gaps what is currently missing?
- Aims & objectives what is the paper doing?
- Definitions what unfamiliar terms does the paper use?

Methods

- describe what you have done in such a detail as needed so
- that it is replicable by a colleague
- follow chronological order
- use sub-headings to describe individual steps
- be as precise and concise as possible
- provide exact numbers where possible



Results

- Refer to objectives
- Select those results from your data, which reflect the objectives
- Structure the section, use headings and subheadings
- Identify information that can be displayed in figures and tables
- Fill in each heading, describe results short and precisely
- Do not discuss results, do not present new methods



Discussion

- What can be generalised from your results?
- What are unexpected results?
- What are methodological limitations?
- How do own results relate to other findings?
- What are theoretical/practical implications?

Conclusion

- State your overall objective in one sentence again
- State your key message
- Write conclusions according to your list
- Should be understandable when read in isolation
- Give to a colleague to read and comment

Acknowledgement

- optional section
- no influence on acceptance or rejection
- keep short
- always give credit for financial support
- ask people whether they agree to be acknowledged

References

Passive use:

"... as previous results have shown (Miller, 2006)."

Active use:

"Miller (2006) has shown in her study ... The results of Peterson (2007) confirm these results..."

Appendix

- to present additional data that are not critical to understanding the manuscript
- can include example of a questionnaire, complex equations, calculations or a data table with detailed results that are of interest to the expert
- optional section, most papers do not need appendix

Author statement

Include author statement to certify that:

- the work is all original research carried out by the authors
- all authors agree with the content of the manuscript and its submission to the journal
- no part of the research has been published elsewhere, unless it is fully acknowledged in the manuscript
- the manuscript is not being considered for publication elsewhere while it is being considered for publication in this journal
- any research in the paper not carried out by the authors is fully acknowledged in the manuscript

Guidelines on how to edit

- Keep writing and editing separate
- Come with a fresh mind to editing & revising
- easier to edit once you have some distance to the paper
- You will need several rounds of editing & revision

Language & style revision

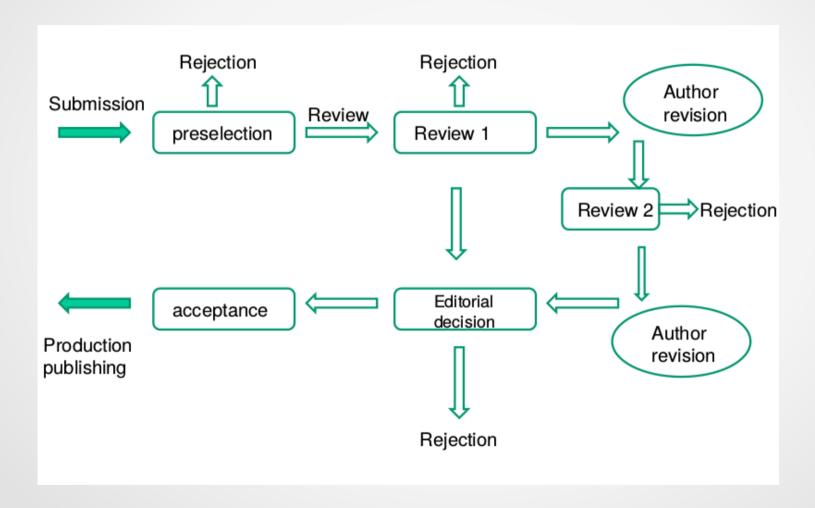
- Rule 1: good English
- Rule 2: inclusive language
- Rule 3: active vs. passive
- Rule 4: abbraviations
- Rule 5: avoid use of "often", "and/or", "only", "quite"
- Rule 6: one expression
- Rule 7: read out loud
- Rule 8: provide evidence
- Rule 9: use of tenses
- Rule 10: use of numbers
- Rule 11: shorten

Cover letter

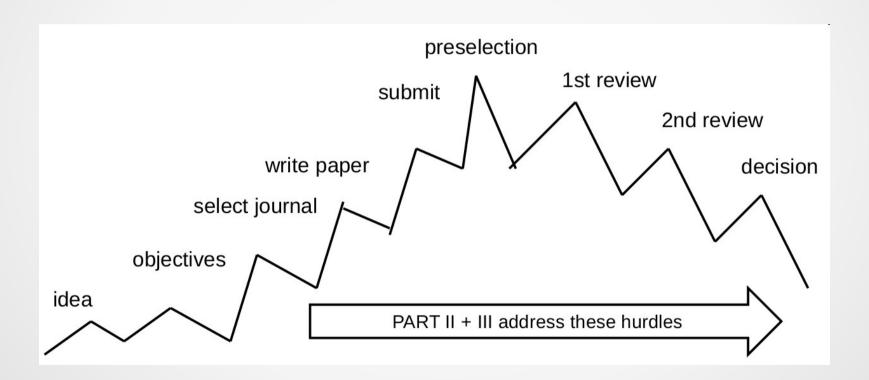
Include:

- corresponding author's full name, affiliation and the address that can be used for correspondence (all in English)
- address the letter to the responsible journal editor (state name "avoid "clear editor")
- submission date
- manuscript title
- name of co-authors
- journal section where the manuscript should be published (if applicable)
- 2 sentences describing the manuscript (main findings)

Peer-review process



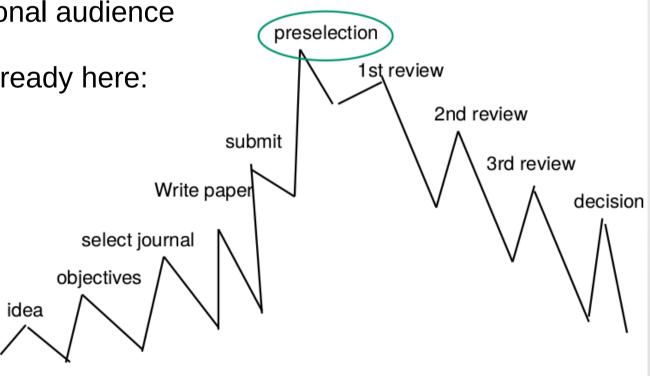
Peer-review process



Preselection

- formal criteria (submission complete, proper formatting of manuscript)
- within scope of the journal
- new and original contribution
- relevance for international audience
- sufficient quality
 40-50% of papers fail already here: rejected!

Biggest hurdle!



Review sheet

1. Is the paper within	the scope of the journ	nal?	7. Are the keywords informative?						
Yes	No	If no, comments:	Yes	No	If no, comments:				
2. Is it a new and orio	ginal contribution?			f objectives of the pap	er adequte and				
Yes	No	If no, comments:	appropiate in view of	f the subject matter?					
			Yes	No	If no, comments:				
3. Does the paper exemplify an awareness of other research 9. Does the introduction section introduce the paper subject,									
on its topic?			is the research context of relevance?						
Yes	No	If no, comments:	Yes	No	If no, comments:				
1 le the paper of role	vance to an internation	anal audianas?	10 Are the methods	correctly exposed and	Sufficiently				
4. Is the paper of rele			10. Are the methods correctly exposed and sufficiently informative to allow replication of the research?						
Yes	No	If no, comments:	Yes	No	If no, comments:				
5. Does the title of this paper clearly reflect its content?									
			11. Are the results of	learly presented?					
Yes	No	If no, comments:	Yes	No	If no, comments:				
			40.1						
6. Is the abstract sufficiently informative especially when read in isolation?			12. Is a discussion provided that relates the findings of this paper to existing knowledge on an international level?						
Yes	No	If no, comments:	Yes	No	If no, comments:				

Review sheet

	•		DIICCL				
13. Are interpretations and conclusions sound and justified by the data?			19. Can you suggest changes or brief additions (words, phrases) that will increase the value of this paper or an				
Yes	No	If no, comments:	international audience?				
			Yes	No	If no, comments:		
14. Is the structure a	and organization satis	factory and is the	22.0				
paper clearly preser	ited?		20. Can you make any suggestions that will increase the				
Yes	No	If no, comments:	XXX"	alue of this paper for the journal "XXX JOURNAL NAI XX"			
			Yes	No	If no, comments:		
5. Is the length app	ropiate to the content?	?	04. 0				
'es	No	If no, comments:	of parts?	t any reductions in the	paper, or deletions		
			Yes	No	If no, comments:		
16. Are the illustration aptions adequate a	ons and tables all nece	essary and are the			ŕ		
Yes	No	If no, comments:					
IVC	NO.	ii iio, comments.	22. Have you made	any annotations on th	e mannuscript?		
			Yes	No	If no, comments:		
17. Are th reference: Guide for Authors?	s adequate and in agr	eement with the					
Yes	No	If no, comments:					
		,					
8 Is the quality of the	ne English satisfatory?)					

If no, comments:

Yes

No